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By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 *Chesnut Street.*

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 13.

MR. CRAIK presented an address from Montgomery county, Maryland, expressive of approbation of the conduct of the Executive in its negociation with the French republic.—Referred as usual.

Mr. GALLATIN, from the committee to whom was referred a bill from the Senate to authorize the sale of certain lands between the Great and Little Miami rivers in the territory of the United States, north-west of the Ohio, and for giving the pre-emption to certain purchasers and settlers; and the bill to authorize a grant of lands to Stephen Monot, and other inhabitants of Gallipolis therein named, reported that the former ought to be passed with amendments, and the latter without. The bills were committed.

Mr. J. PARKER, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to alter the time of making entry on stills, reported it as the opinion of the committee that all the amendments ought to be agreed to, except one.

The SPEAKER informed the house that the hour was arrived at which a call of the house was ordered, and that the clerk would proceed to the call. He did so, when it appeared that all the members were present but three, except such as are absent on leave or sick. Two of the three absent members appeared in the course of the sitting, and on making apologies were excused.

The bill providing for the valuation of houses and lands and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, was then read the third time, and upon the question being put, "*Shall this bill pass?*"

Mr. DANIS said, he was under the necessity of opposing the passage of this bill. No part of the community would contribute more chearfully, to the extent of their ability, to the support of the general government, than his constituents; but from the knowledge he had of their situation, of the scarcity of circulating medium amongst them, from the want of a market for their surplus produce, he could not give his vote in favour of a tax which it would be with great difficulty they would be able to pay. The people of Kentucky he said, had produce of every kind, in abundance, but they want a market for it. The Mississippi had lately promised a medium through which to transport it; but as yet little advantage has been derived from it; and, whenever a war shall take place, it may be expected that they would be deprived of the advantages which the free navigation of that river promises to the western country.

Mr. D. said, when he came from home, he did not think the coin in circulation in Kentucky amounted to 10,000 dollars, and since that period, he was informed that money had become still more scarce. If he thought the tax would be paid without great difficulty, he would have chearfully voted for it; but believing the contrary, he was constrained to give his vote against it.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE said, the people of Tennessee, are, in a great degree similarly situated with those of Kentucky. Every one enjoyed the necessaries of life, but few of them experience those conveniences which flow from wealth. Money is a scarce article amongst them; and when he reflected upon the present situation of things, and the probability there is that the avenue which is lately opened for the disposal of the surplus produce of the state, will soon be closed, he feared his constituents would be illy able to pay this tax. But if, as the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Macon) on a former occasion suggested, he should be mistaken in this respect, and that the people of Tennessee are well able to pay the tax, he should rejoice in the event. Fearing the contrary, however, when he heard the people complaining of this grievous burthen, he wished to have the consolation of saying, "I did not consent to this law," because I was of opinion that its operation would be particularly oppressive to the western people.

Mr. GALLATIN observed, it would be extremely difficult to point out any mode of taxation which will not be inconvenient and oppressive in some degree to some parts of the people to pay; and it must be expected that every mode which can be adopted, will bear more hardly on some parts of the community than on others. With respect to the tax on land, he must agree with the gentlemen from Kentucky and Tennessee, that from their being a less quantity of circulating medium in their states than any other state of the union, it would probably fall heavier upon their constituents than upon people of the Atlantic states. But there is one consideration with respect to those states, which ought to be taken into consideration, viz. that the tax for this year will be laid according to the old census, taken seven or eight years ago, since which time it is well known that the population of these state has more than doubled. Therefore, the inconvenience of paying this tax will be greatly lessened to these states by that circumstance. In the state of Tennessee, by the old census taken in 1791, there were only 35,000 inhabitants, whereas by a census taken in that state by themselves two years ago, the number exceeded 60,000.

Besides, it appeared to him that both the gentlemen assumed a principle, by no means ascertained, viz. that the Mississippi will be shortly closed to the western country. No people could suffer more by such an event than the people whom he himself represented. They stood precisely in the situation of the constituents of those gentlemen; and undoubtedly if our present difficulties with France should produce a war with Spain, it would be extremely fatal to his constituents as well as theirs. But he knew of no reason for supposing this; and it would be wrong to legislate on a presumption that such will be the case.

In relation to this law, it was not formed Mr. G. said, altogether to his wish; but it was as nearly so as he could get it, and it was necessary the money should be raised. He had opposed as long and as forcibly as he was able most of the measures which made the great expences of the present session necessary; but a majority having determined that the expence shall be incurred, and that measures shall be taken which will necessarily decrease our present revenue, it is become the duty of every member to provide the means for paying the expence to be incurred, and for supplying the probable deficiencies of former revenues.

If the expence is to be provided for, how is it to be done? It must be either by taxation or by loans. Indeed, it is probable Congress will be obliged to resort to loans, even during the present session; but certainly it is their duty, as far as they are able, to provide for the public expences, without going into measures which will increase the public debt. Our choice lies, therefore, betwixt loans and taxation, and however inconvenient it may be to the people to pay taxes, he should certainly resort to taxes than loans. And if the money is to be raised by taxes, to what objects can we turn our attention? Congress must have recourse to internal revenue, or an increase of duty on the importation of some of the necessaries of life. Indeed, after turning his attention very seriously to the subject, he could not find how any considerable revenue could be raised, but by means of a direct tax on land and houses, or a tax on salt. He did not think any other could be relied upon; and between the two, he believed it would be infinitely better, both for the United States and his constituents, to lay a tax on land and houses, than on salt. The tax on land and houses will be laid according to the value of the property; and though there is less circulating medium in the back country, which is thinly settled, than in the large towns, the property in those parts will be estimated at a much lower rate, and of course the people will have a smaller proportion of the tax to pay; and he thought it far preferable to lay a tax which would fall, in a great degree, upon persons according to their wealth, than one which would operate as a *poll tax*, as a tax on salt would do, according to their number.

Mr. G. said, he was of opinion that an annual tax would be sufficient, and that we need not have recourse to loans.

It was necessary, Mr. G. said, at all events, that this bill should pass; for if it could be proved that our revenue would be sufficient for this year, it would be a good argument why the tax should not be laid for this year, but not against making the valuation of property proposed by this bill; for, if war takes place, it will be convenient to have this valuation made, upon which a tax may be laid. Therefore, though he knew it would prove inconvenient to some of his constituents, as well as to those of the gentlemen from Kentucky and Tennessee, he would nevertheless vote for the passing of this bill.

Mr. HARPER had the pleasure of being persuaded in his own mind, from the small personal knowledge he had of the Western County, that the gentlemen from that part of the country represent as little the true situation, as they do the real convenience of their constituents. He could not persuade himself that the people of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee would be unable to pay this tax, and still less, that those people would be ready to lay their rights and independence at the feet of a foreign power, sooner than pay for the defence of them. The objection made to this tax, is not that it is improperly laid, or as being unnecessary for the defence of our country. It is not said that the objects which Congress have already undertaken for the defence of the country, can be provided for in any other way; but the house is told that the people will be unable to pay this tax—their proportion of the expence of measures which are necessary for the defence of their rights and liberties. This was a statement which he was certain the people of those states will never allow to be correct. He believed it to be founded altogether in mistake, and he believed it would be proved to be so, by the prompt manner in which these people will pay this tax. He had no doubt the gentleman who made this statement thought it well founded; but he believed they had suffered their fears to blind them: for he never would believe whilst he considered them Americans, and himself one, that the people of those states will say that they are unable to pay their share of the expence of the defence of their liberties. No; they will spurn the idea, and prove themselves worthy of enjoying that liberty, which they assisted to obtain with their blood, by declaring that they are able and willing to contribute their portion in the defence of their country. He would not himself so far insult them, as to suggest the idea of exempting them from the payment of their share of the expence of that defence, much less to insinuate that they would place themselves in the situation of paupers, and claim to be exempted. On the contrary, he would repeat it, that they would pay their shares of this expence with cheerfulness; and he would venture to say, that in making this declaration, he represented the feelings of the people of those States better than their immediate representatives, who asserted the contrary; and he was willing to rest his credit upon the avowal.

Mr. DAVIS said, he believed he could prove to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) that his conclusions with respect to the ability of the people of the state of Kentucky to pay this tax, were not altogether correct; and that the number of the people inhabiting the state now, being double what it was when the last census was taken, will afford them no relief. For if there were 10,000 dollars in circulation in the state, when there were only 30,000 inhabitants, and no more now there are 150,000, the tax would fall no lighter now than it would have fallen then. How, it might be enquired, does it happen, that though the population is so greatly increased, no increase should have been made in the quantity of circulating specie? It happens thus. Men who emigrate from the Atlantic States to this country, seldom bring much money with them; for whatever they may have when they set out, it is expended on their journey, or paid for land to a single person when they reach us, so that none of their money comes into general circulation; and though the people are able to raise plenty of produce, they are not able to exchange it for money. It is true, the more inhabitants they got, the more the general property of the state is increased, but it did not increase the circulating medium. He did not believe there is now so much money in circulation, as there was when the census was taken. There was then an army there, and produce sold for a good price; but since a peace was made with the Indians, money has been constantly draining off from the state, to pay the debts which the merchants of that state had contracted whilst trade was brisk in this and other cities.

Therefore, as personal property is not taxed, as the people who go there carry with them no slaves, and as there are large tracts of unappropriated land which the State has let out free from taxes, and which will not pay any part of this tax, the people of Kentucky who will have to pay this tax, will not be much relieved by the States increased population.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania says his constituents would feel the same inconvenience from the closing of the navigation of the river Mississippi, that the people in the Western States would feel. This he did not think correct; for though it would be very inconvenient for the people on the other side of the Alleghany to carry their produce to an easterly market, they could nevertheless do it; but from the State of Kentucky, it would be impossible for produce to be sent from thence to the Atlantic cities; they must, therefore, trade down the Mississippi, or not at all.

As to the gentleman from S. Carolina, he did not believe he either represented the feelings of the people of Kentucky or Tennessee, or knew their interests; though it is not the first time he had heard that gentleman assume to himself more knowledge than every body else. He denied that he represented the feelings of his constituents. On the contrary, he was persuaded, that he himself had represented them truly, when he said, that they will be willing to pay any tax for the support of the General Government, which they are able to pay; but he doubted, from his intimate acquaintance with their circumstances, whether they would be able to pay this tax, and on this account it was that he proposed to vote against it. He did not come here, as the gentleman from S. Carolina had represented, to claim an exemption from this tax for his constituents, on account of their poverty. He should vote against the bill, because he knew it would fall oppressively on his constituents, and the gentleman from S. Carolina is welcome to all the credit which he can obtain for asserting the contrary. But every person in the least acquainted with the State from which he came must know that the people cannot command money, though they have an abundance of produce. When he left home, he could have purchased any quantity of Indian corn at half a dollar a barrel; but men with their stores full of produce, could not, perhaps, produce a dollar in cash. Another reason why money is so scarce is, that during the Indian War, merchants sent out large quantities of goods, and when peace was made the people were much indebted to the merchants, which they had been compelled to pay as fast as they could collect it, and the merchants there had sent off the money to discharge their debts here and in other places, as he had already stated.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE rose; when

The SPEAKER desired he would confine himself to the question before the house, as the gentlemen who had already spoken, had wandered very much from the subject.

Mr. C. hoped he should be permitted to make a few remarks upon what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina. The eloquence of that gentleman all must allow is great; but it must also be admitted that he does not always apply it to the most proper purposes. He has told the house that he (Mr. C.) as the representative of the state of Tennessee misrepresents the feelings of his constituents; as attributing to them sentiments which they will *despise*.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from S. Carolina did not say so; *disavow* was the word he used and Mr. C. changed the word accordingly.

That gentleman has observed, that the people of Tennessee will consider this as a question whether they will suffer their rights and independence to be abandoned to a foreign power. These remarks had no weight upon his mind. Mr. C. said, he had stated, and stated truly, that the people of Tennessee would be very illy able to pay a land tax of which this bill lays the foundation. He never represented them as willing to abandon their rights and independence. Were he to throw out any such idea he should calumniate the people whom he represented. They have little treasure to bring forward for the service of the public, but they have valiant blood to shed; and when the question shall arrive whether this country shall give up its *Independence*, if the gentleman of S. Carolina and he should live to that period, he doubted but they would see the people of Tennessee amongst the foremost, in the ranks to defend it. *Dulce est pro patria mori*, was a saying, the truth of which, the freemen of that state admitted, and he had the happiness to believe, that they would think *it sweet to die for their country*.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had said, that the measures which had chiefly created the necessity for this tax had not met with his approbation. He could himself say the same thing; but a majority of the American Government having thought them proper, he should do all in his power to carry them into effect; and, on his return home, he should think it his duty to endeavour to reconcile his neighbours to the state in which they would of course place us. But he could not, as their Representative, believing as he did, that they will be less able to pay this tax, than any other that could be imposed, and that it will be found extremely burthensome, vote for this bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had truly stated that Tennessee had greatly increased in numbers since the taking of the last census; but though this is true, it is not consequently true that the State has greatly increased in wealth. When the emigrants from the Atlantic States first leave home to go to that state, they have some property; but is is generally expended on their journey, or for the purchase of land on their arrival, as had been justly represented by his friend from Kentucky. Now and then indeed, a person of wealth came amongst them, but the emigrants to the Western Country, generally came in search of an asylum from poverty and distress. It may be, that in the course of a few years, provided his constituents could have a vent for their produce, the State of Tennessee may become wealthy. When that shall be the case, he was certain they would pay the tax chearfully, without complaint. He hoped to see the day when this State shall vie with its sister states in wealth and consequence; but at present being in her Infancy, he was afraid this tax would of all others prove the most burthensome to many of his constituents. But if the gentleman from S. Carolina had supposed that his opposition to this tax arose from a willingness in him or constituents, to surrender the independence of this country to a Foreign Power, he had greatly wronged both him and them.

Mr. S. SMITH did not think the fears of the gentlemen from Kentucky and Tennessee would be realized. It is no doubt true that the quantity of circulating specie in Kentucky had diminished since the peace with the Indians; but it is also true that the spring trade this year from Kentucky by the Mississippi has been both great and profitable. But gentlemen suppose, if we have a war with France, we shall also be at war with Spain, and our intercourse by that river will be cut off. But the interest of Spain will be against this; for in case of war, there will be great difficulty in getting flour to the Havannah from the Atlantic ports, as our West India trade will be cut off, and they will have to depend upon a supply by the Mississippi. Besides, if produce be so much cheaper in the Western Country than in the Atlantic States, as it has been stated to be, it will become the interest of neutrals in the Atlantic cities, to make remittances by produce from that country to the Havannah. And if Spain should be drawn into the war, there would be other modes of the people of those states disposing of their produce. He did not think, therefore, gentlemen from that country need be so much alarmed as they appeared to be.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS had always been opposed to every system of direct taxes; but as a majority of the House had agreed to call forth the resources of the country by this means, he must give his vote for this bill. He was astonished to find the gentleman from Kentucky and Tennessee opposing this bill, when so much of the money of the general government had been expended in that country. They must acknowledge their states have had their portion of specie from the Treasury of the United States. An act had indeed been passed during the present session for paying a company of Militia for a certain expedition in Tennessee, which amounted to nearly one fourth of the whole sum required from that state. He believed some of the troops of the United States are also now there, and likely to continue, so that they are constantly receiving supplies of cash from the Treasury of the United States. Besides, it ought to be considered, that this tax will fall upon unimproved, as well as improved land, many of the owners of which, he supposed, lived out of that state, which would reduce the portion of the tax to the state. The district in which he lived, Mr. W. said, would pay more tax than the whole state of Tennessee. He knew the tax would be collected in some places with difficulty, and more so, since the bill had undergone a change, which had thrown the tax upon land more than it would otherwise have fallen.

But whatever difficulty may attend the collection of this tax, when we see the ruinous effects of public debt in other countries, we ought to be cautious how we make extensive loans, and endeavour to draw forth the resources of the country, to meet any of the expences which we may have to encounter.

Mr. VARNUM should vote against this bill. He had always thought, since the establishment of the present government, that there would be no necessity for resorting to direct taxes, except in case of our being engaged in war. He believed the measures already taken would not require a direct tax, if no further expences were contemplated. But he now believed a majority of the government of the United States are determined on war, and he would on that account have given his vote for the bill, if the tax was proposed to be laid on just and equal principles. It was his opinion that every species of property ought to be taxed, as well as houses and land. So far from this being the case, he believed that betwixt one third and one half of the property taxed by the State Legislatures, in their system of direct taxes, would, by the present plan, be excused altogether from tax. Some of the most wealthy people in the Union would, by this means, be untaxed, in a great degree, whilst persons who hold a small property in houses or land, will bear the burthen of it; and not only of this tax, but to any further extent to which the government may have occasion to carry it.

Mr. T. CLAIBORNE had opposed many of the measures which made this tax necessary; but a majority of Congress having determined upon a certain course of measures, however contrary they may be to his opinion, he should cheerfully submit to them, and vote in favour of this bill.

The people of Virginia, if they must be taxed, wished to be taxed in a direct way, and he doubted not this tax would be paid with alacrity. They always had been, and would continue to be, he had no doubt, prompt in their obedience to the laws of the general government.

Mr. LYON should vote against this bill. He had expected that whenever the States should have been called upon to pay a direct tax, they would have been required to have raised their quota of the tax in the way that should have been most agreeable to them. This, he said, would have been a much more economical way than the present. If the state of Vermont had been called upon in this way, he doubted not she could have raised the money, at not more than 2 per cent. upon the collection; whereas in the way proposed, it is estimated to cost 25 per cent. He should not have objected to a direct tax, if properly collected; but he could not agree to this expensive mode of doing the business.

The Yeas and Nays were then taken upon the passing of the bill (as have already been given) and it was passed 69 votes to 19.

The bill to authorize the defence of Merchant Vessels against French depredations; and the bill to amend the act to provide a Naval Armament, and the act to authorize the President of the U. States to cause to be purchased or built a number of small vessels, to be equipped as galleys or otherwise, were read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill supplementary to the act for providing an uniform rule of naturalization, were taken up and agreed to.

Mr. GALLATIN, from the committee to whom was referred the letter of Rufus Putnam, Surveyor General of the United States, suggesting the propriety of repealing that part of the law providing for the sale of land north-west of the river Ohio, which requires the north and south lines &c. to be run according to the true meridian, on account of the difficulty attending it, reported it as their opinion, that it would be improper to repeal that part of the law.

The same gentleman, from the committee appointed to enquire into what progress had been made in the law for the sale of the North Western Lands, and whether any alteration ought to be made in the said law, reported it as the opinion of the committee, that any alteration which may be proper in the above act, ought to be postponed till next session.

Both reports were committed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the better collection of certain internal revenues, were committed to a committee of the whole.

Adjd.

TO BE LET,

And possession given immediately,

THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN HOUSE,

No. 333, in Front-street,

Near Poole's bridge—formerly the sign of the Ewe and Lamb.

Enquire at No. 91, North sixth Street.

june 15 6

For Sale,

The new and fast Sailing SCHOONER,

ADVENTURE;

RALPH PIGOT, master.

Now lying at Jesse & Robert Waln's wharf, her length is sixty-five feet—breadth twenty feet her depth nine feet ten inches and measures one hundred and twenty tons and 20-95ths—for terms apply to the master on board or

George Plumsted,

No. 166 South Front-street.

And now Landing from on board the said Schooner

50 tons Logwood,

AND HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

A quantity of Sherry Wines

Nankeens,

China

Young Hyson Tea

Fans

Rice &c.

Which will be disposed of low for Cash or a short credit.

july 3 $4t

United States, }
Pennsylvania District. } ss.

IN Pursuance to a Writ to me directed from the honorable Richard Peters, esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to public sale at the Custom-house in the city of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 11th day of July next at 12 o'clock at noon.

2 Puncheons of Rum

1 Cask of ditto, and

1 Small case containing

Artificial Flowers.

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited in the said Court.

William Nichols, marshal.

Marshals Office
24th June, 1798. } July 3—1ts

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteeth Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Farregas of Cocoa

4000 lb. of Flora India

210 Bales of Cotton

4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No 21 Penn street.

july 2: dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. 21 PENN-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

The Cargo of the Ship Nathaniel Bayley, captain Cambell, from Jamaica, will commence landing *TO-MORROW*, at South-street Wharf.

Sugars of Prime Quality in Hhds.

High proof Rum.

FOR SALE BY

Peter Blight.

Who also offers for Sale,

A choice parcel of 1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes.

Port Wine in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter casks

Madeira in Pipes

Old Arrack.

june 13 S1f.odt13Jy

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

In Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Edward Jones, sec'ry.

june 30 1awtf

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of handsome well matched, and well broke HORSES, upwards of fifteen hands high, six and seven years old, warranted sound—sold for no fault, the owner having no further use for them.

Enquire of Mr. T. W. HILTZHEIMER, In Seventh, between Chesnut and High streets.

june 30 a2w4

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *July 5.*

The Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati having assembled at the State-house, and voted an address to the President of the United States, a Committee, consisting of Major Jackson, General Moylan and General Robinson, was deputed to wait upon the President with a copy, and to learn when he would be pleased to receive the same.

The President of the United States having appointed 12 o'clock, the Society, escorted by the officers of the militia, waited upon him, when the following address was read by Governor Mifflin, as President of the Society:

To JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SIR,

ON the birth day of the United States, and at an æra the most interesting that has occurred since their existence as a nation, the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati desire most respectfully to congratulate and address you.

As a portion of that band, whose best efforts were employed to establish the sovereignty and independence of our country, we come, in the moment of impending hostility, to offer the remnant of our lives to defend them.

The rights and privileges of America were not purchased with the best blood of her citizens, to be ingloriously surrendered on the requisition of a foreign power.

No, Sir, the spirit which procured, survives to protect them—And we rejoice to behold that spirit pre-eminently displayed in the firm, virtuous and dignified conduct of the Federal Chief Magistrate. Our citizens of all ages are emulous of this illustrious example; the exertions of our youth declare that they have not degenerated, and afford an unquestionable assurance that their noble inheritance will be preserved unimpaired, and transmitted inviolate to posterity.

The government of France, abandoning every principle on which their revolution was predicated, has exhibited a spirit of despotism unexampled in the history of nations.

After perpetrating the most unprovoked and unjustifiable wrongs against the people of the United States, their rulers have rejected the reiterated advances of our government towards an explanation of differences; they have spurned our messengers of peace, and they have superadded insult to injury, in the exaction of an ignominious tribute, which they hoped to extort by base intrigue, or to enforce by imperious menace.

As Americans, and as men, having a common interest in the welfare of the world, we rejoice that these outrages against its happiness have been resisted.

To the prudence, moderation and liberality of those measures of your administration, Sir, which we are convinced were sincerely directed to the attainment of an honorable peace, we render the approbation of citizens who justly appreciate that desirable position. To your vigilance and virtue, which have detected and repelled the attempts of avarice and ambition, on the part of the French government, against the United States, we offer the tribute of an higher applause. We desire to express the esteem and gratitude of citizens, who hold every consideration as secondary to the sovereignty and independence of our century—for the maintenance of which, and in support of every measure of our government that may be deemed necessary to protect the persons, privileges, and property of our citizens, we do hereby pledge to you the solemn assurance of our utmost exertions.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the society,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, President.

To which the President of the United States was pleased to make the annexed
ANSWER.

To the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS respectful address, from gentlemen of your long experience, high rank, and authority in society, and eminent services to the nation, does me great honor.

On the return of this auspicious anniversary at an æra the most interesting, I beg leave to reciprocate your kind congratulations—the fundamental and immutable principles of your society, requiring an incessant attention to preserve inviolate those rights and liberties of human nature, for which you have fought and bled, and an unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that union and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the dignity of the American republic, were never more indispensable in all classes of citizens, or becoming your characters, than at this time—as a portion of that band, whose efforts were employed to establish the sovereignty of the United States, you, who have enjoyed the work of your own arms, and the fruits of a righteous and glorious war, must have viewed with inexpressible pleasure, the encreasing prosperity and greatness of your country. You must now see, your tranquility disturbed, and your independence threatened, with indignation and contempt—the spirit which first asserted the sovereignty of this country survives to maintain it, and your acknowledgment of some remaining portion of that spirit, in the federal chief magistrate is very honourable to him.

As it is but too manifest that unlawful depredations on our commerce will be continued, as long as it shall remain unprotected, so it is equally clear that all hopes of accommodation are at an end, until you and your associates throughout the union, at the head of the rising generation, who are worthy to succeed you, shall have drawn your swords, once more in the cause of your country, and defended its just rights and sovereignty by your utmost exertions.

I pray you to accept of my best wishes for your health and long life, and that your latter days may be crowned with laurels, as unfading as the former.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1798.

The following Address of the Legislature of New-Hampshire to the President of the United States, was agreed to by the House of Representatives, 136 members present, and four only voting in the negative—in the Senate it was unanimously adopted.

Address of the Legislature of New-Hampshire,
TO THE
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

AT a time when the American nation is on the point of being drawn into the vortex of European war, we flatter ourselves that an address from the Legislature of New-Hampshire will not be unacceptable.

Permit us, Sir, to express our entire satisfaction in the wisdom and energy of your administration, and that of your predecessor. The unremitted perseverance which has marked your endeavors to adjust and settle our disputes with France, displays, in the strongest colours, your desires of peace. Although the political situation of this country is distressing and alarming; yet no measures on your part have been wanting that could honorably render it otherwise. We consider the instructions given our Envoys as sufficient and ample for every purpose of honorable and equitable negociation. We feel the indignity that has been offered them; we feel, with resentment, the wrongs and injuries done our commerce by French depredations.

A firm request and dignified demand have not procured redress; and we add, with regret that we fear the apparent disposition of the government of France renders further negociation unnecessary. We do not tax ourselves with ingratitude to the French nation; that debt which we contracted under the monarchy of France, has been anticipated and paid to the executive government of that country; and it will always be recollected that we were the first nation to acknowledge the republic of France.

It is with pleasure we contemplate the increasing firmness of our national legislature: by union our independence can be maintained; by division it is lost forever. To divide and conquer, has been, we are sensible, too often successfully practised, to the destruction of governments and nations; but we are happy to assure you, that the opposition in the state of New-Hampshire to the *administration* of the federal government, is much too *contemptible* to merit the name of division.

Although we deprecate the evils and scourges of war; yet, Sir, we more sensibly feel the insults offered the dignity of our country. Our independence was won and established by the blood and fatigues of the brave—it is a boon which we will never sacrifice at the shrine of foreign rapacious ambition. If declining Rome bought her peace of the ancient Gauls with money, yet we shall never give our consent to pay a disgraceful tribute to Guals more modern. When our country calls, our war-worn soldiers, and the hardy youth of our hills, at the first sound of the clarion of danger, will cheerfully and unitedly rally round the standard of American independence, and defend it with their blood. The disorganizer may seek for protection under the colours of France; but as for us and our constituents, we will shelter ourselves under the wings of the American Eagle.

Accept, Sir, our united declaration to support and defend the constituted authorities of our country with our lives and fortunes; accept our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and happiness: long may you continue to watch over the safety of the community.

To the Legislature of New-Hampshire.

GENTLEMEN,

My most respectful and affectionate thanks are due to your two honourable houses for an address transmitted to me by your excellent governor and presented to me by your representatives in Congress. The American nation appears to me as it does to you, on the point of being drawn into the vortex of European war—your entire satisfaction in the administration of the federal government and in the perseverance which has marked its endeavours to adjust our disputes with France is very precious to me—distressing and alarming as the political situation of this country is, I am conscious that no measures on my part have been wanting that could have honorably rendered it otherwise. The indignities which have been so repeatedly offered to our ambassadors, the greatest of which is the last unexampled insult, in choosing out one of the three, and discarding the other two, the wrongs and injuries to our commerce, by French depredations, the legal declaration in effect of hostilities against all our commerce and the apparent disposition of the government of France render further negociation not only nugatory but disgraceful and ruinous. You may tax the French government with ingratitude with much more justice than yourselves. The increasing union among the people and their legislatures, is as encouraging as it is agreeable. The precept "divide and conquer" was never exemplified in the eyes of mankind in so striking and remarkable a manner, as of late in Europe! Every old republic has fallen before it—if America has not spirit and sense enough to learn wisdom from the example of so many republican catastrophes passing in review before her eyes, she deserves to suffer and most certainly will fall. I am happy to assure you, that as far as my information extends, the opposition to the federal government in all the other states as well as in New Hampshire is too small to merit the name of division; it is a difference of sentiment on public measures, not an alienation of affection to their country.

The war-worn soldiers, and the brave and hardy sons of New-Hampshire, second to none in skill, enterprize or courage in war, will never surrender the independence, or consent to the dishonor of their country.

I return my warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1798.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the bill further to protect the Commerce of the United States, 46 votes being in favour of it.

Mr. HARPER said, he held in his hand certain resolutions with respect to the defence of the country, which he thought it would be important to adopt; because he considered Congress as having resolved upon repelling and resisting the pretensions of a power which he had no idea, and which he could not suppose any gentleman had reason to expect would recede from the terms of tribute which they had offered. Having therefore a knowledge of the force, the pride, and the perseverance of our enemy, whilst we are not dismayed by their power and their spirit, we ought to view it in all its magnitude, to prepare for a vigorous struggle in meeting it, and to resist the extravagant pretensions of that nation. That we may be thus prepared, he offered the following resolutions to the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That it is expedient to augment the Provisional Army of the United States to fifty thousand men.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to proceed, whenever he shall judge it conducive to the public welfare, to the appointment of all the Officers of the said Army, and the organization of its Staff: such Officers not to be on pay till called into actual service.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise immediately, and bring into actual service, one division of the said army, to consist of not more than twelve thousand five hundred men.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise and bring into actual service, all or any part of the remaining divisions of the said army, in case of invasion of any part of the territory of the United States, or of imminent danger of such invasion, in his opinion conceived to exist.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise immediately, and bring into actual service, a corps of non-commissioned officers for those divisions of the said army which may not be immediately raised: the said corps not to exceed the number of twelve hundred, and to do duty as a separate corps of the army, until their services in all or any of the said divisions shall be required.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the U. States to obtain by purchase, loan or other contract, for the use of the United States, any number of vessels of war, not exceeding ten, in addition to those heretofore authorized by law, and of such force, not less than thirty-two guns each, as he may judge advantageous for the public service, and to man and equip the same.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to establish one or more dock-yards for the use of the United States, with suitable buildings for marine stores, arsenals and magazines.

Ordered to lie on the table till this day.

Mr. LIVINGSTON again laid the resolution upon the table which he offered and withdrew yesterday, proposing an address to the President. He said he should not himself call it up at present; but if any other gentleman chose to do so, he should not object to it.

The SPEAKER said, that the gentleman must know that when a proposition is offered to the House, it is offered for decision.

The question being loudly called for

Mr. KITTERA wished to propose an amendment to this resolution, in the following words, viz. "*and in case the said Envoy shall have been ordered out of the French Republic, or taken into custody, then with such other person or persons as the French Directory may select.*"

Mr. THATCHER seconded the motion.

Mr. HARRISON hoped the yeas and nays would be taken upon this amendment. Agreed.

Mr. N. SMITH was sorry this motion was made. He thought it playing with treason. Nor could he give an affirmative vote on any amendment to so infamous a resolution. (A call to order). He said he should be constrained to vote against the amendment, proposed, and with equal readiness should vote against the resolution.

Mr. OTIS hoped the mover of this amendment would withdraw it. It could only have been intended to cast a censure upon the Resolution—a censure much milder than he should himself have been inclined to cast upon it, which having been done, he trusted the gentleman would not place his friends in so disagreeable a situation as to be obliged to vote upon it.

Mr. KITTERA said, the house must have seen his object in making this motion. The resolution which had been laid upon the table by the gentleman from New York, was so abhorrent to all his ideas of propriety, that he had taken this mode of shewing his disapprobation of it, in the strongest manner in which he could do it. We have, said he, sent three Envoys to the French Republic in order to terminate our differences with that Nation; but the Directory have not chosen to treat with these three Commissioners, but have insultingly selected *one* from amongst them, with whom they say they are ready to treat, but upon the terms offered to all the three. If this one Envoy should be sent off, or imprisoned, therefore before the fresh instructions which the gentleman from New York wishes to be sent off should be received, it would be proper that the Directory should make choice of some other person with whom they will be willing to treat. Having, however, shewn his pointed dislike of the proposition before the house, by the present motion, he would withdraw it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, he would not have troubled the house with any farther observations on this motion, if not forced to do it by certain expressions which had been used respecting it. One gentleman has called it an *infamous* resolution; another had said that the motion which had been made and withdrawn, was too mild a censure upon it; another gentleman looked upon it with abhorrence. If this resolution is so extremely abhorrent, he should have been glad if gentlemen would have condescended to have shewn wherein its abhorrence lies. What is this resolution. Does it tend to dishonour this country, by proposing to agree with any degrading terms offered by the Directory? No such thing. What is it, but to request the President of the United States to instruct the Envoy, whom he himself appointed, to make such a treaty with France as shall be consistent with our honour and interest? Yet this resolution is called *infamous*. If this term was applicable to his motion, he was ignorant of the meaning of words.

The SPEAKER said, as the gentleman from Connecticut, who made use of this expression, had been called to order, any remarks upon it were equally out of order.

Mr. L. said he would make no comments upon it, but confine his remarks to the resolutions itself. It was his desire, if possible, to prevent a war with France, which must involve this country in great distress—which may, perhaps, destroy it, all for the sake of a punctilio. He was not ashamed of this opinion any where. It would be for the interest, for the dignity of this country, to conclude an honourable peace with France; more so than any War which we could possibly wage. The fate of War must be doubtful—the honour of it extremely so. For his part, he saw none that could be derived from war. He wished to avoid it, if it could be avoided with honour. He was far from proposing to preserve Peace at the expence of our honour. All he wished was that the Envoy at present in Paris should, if possible, make a treaty founded upon the instructions originally given. Is there, exclaimed he, any thing so extremely bad in this? On the contrary, he knew it was the wish of a majority of the people of this country that a treaty should, if possible, be made, and by that means prevent the necessity of a war.

But it should seem as if gentlemen were ready to say, that it is better to go to war, than that one of our Envoys should make a treaty for us, as if they were ready to draw the sword, because three seals cannot be put to a treaty, instead of one. He was not for doing this, nor were his constituents: nor did he believe that either he or they should ever be ashamed of this resolution. It would always be a consolation to him that he had endeavoured to preserve the peace of the country, so long as it could consistently be done.

It was altogether a misrepresentation, Mr. L. said, to insinuate that the person whom he wished to be instructed to treat, was appointed by the Directory; he was chosen by the President of the U. States, and commissioned by him with separate powers. And yet this man, thus appointed, is spoken of as a man chosen by the Executive Directory of France! He wished gentlemen to reconcile his to themselves; he could not do it.

Mr. MATTHEWS thought this resolution ought to be explained, before gentlemen were called to vote upon it. He therefore moved the following amendment? "*Whereas this House has lost all confidence in the President of the United States, and his desire of plunging this country in all the horrors of War with our good friends, is so evident, therefore resolved, &c.*

This motion not being seconded, the yeas and nays were taken upon Mr. Livingston's proposition as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Heister,
Bard,	Jones,
Benton,	Livingston,
Blount,	Locke,
Burgess,	Lyon,
T. Claiborne,	Macon,
Clopton,	M'Clenachan
Davis,	M'Dowell,
Dawson,	New,
Fowler,	Nicholas,
Gallatin,	W. Smith,
Gillespie,	Stanford,
Gregg,	Sumter,
Harrison,	J. Trigg,
Havens,	R. Williams.
	30.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hartley,
Baer,	Hindman,
Bartlett,	Holmes,
Bayard,	Hosmer,
Brooks,	Imlay,
Bullock,	Kittera,
Champlin,	Lyman,
Chapman,	Matthews,
W. Claiborne	Otis,
Cochran,	I. Parker,
Coit,	Reed,
Craik,	Schureman,
Dana,	Sewall,
Dent,	Sinnickson,
Edmond,	Sitgreaves,
Evans,	N. Smith,
A. Foster,	Sprague,
D. Foster,	Sprigg,
J. Freeman,	Thatcher,
Glen,	Thomas,
Goodrich,	Tillinghast,
Gordon,	Van Alen,
Griswold,	Varnum,
Grove,	Venable,
Hanna,	Wadsworth.
Harper,	51.

Mr. HARPER laid a resolution upon the table proposing that if any state indebted to the U. States, in the balance of accounts at the close of the late war, shall expend any money in erecting or enlarging their fortifications, upon plans approved by the President of the United States, such sums shall be considered as in part payment of the said balance.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, reported a bill making a farther appropriation for the additional naval armament, which was committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MACON, it was agreed, that the House should meet, for the remainder of the session, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Subscribers to the fund for building the ship to be loaned to the United States, are hereby notified that 25 per cent upon their respective subscriptions is now called for—and that notes payable at 60, 120 and 180 days in equal proportions will be received for the remainder. The secretary will attend at the office of the committee from 10 to 1 o'clock every day, to receive the same, and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'ry.

july 3 §

Bank of Pennsylvania,

JULY 3, '98.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months ending the 30th ult. was declared; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

JONATHAN SMITH, *Cashier.*

july 3 d13

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber,

88 casks CLARET
72 do. do. of a superior quality
2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks
Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Irish Market, Macarty and Medoc — WINES in Cases — Entitled to Drawback.
Rota Wine in hhds.
Pimento in bags.

may 29. eodtf

TO BE RENTED,

A VERY pleasant small house in Dock-street and a large frame building in sixth-street, suitable for a Coachmaker's shop——Enquire of the Printer.

june 28 d6t

Bank of the United States,

July 2d, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Stock, for the last six months—Which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, after the 12th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

july 2 eod6t

20 pipes old Bourdeaux Brandy
70 do. white wine Vinegar, and
A few casks low priced Cider Vinegar
For Sale by
Benjamin W. Morris.
july 2 co2w

Public Notice is hereby given,

That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States:—the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman-like manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Secretary of the Treasury,
John Steele, comptroller.

Treasury Department
June 22d, 1798. 22wtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

GEORGE KIESSELBACH,

Physician, Surgeon, and Oculist, lately from Europe.

WHETHER we consider the Eye, with respect to its exquisite structure, its use in the animal economy, or the pleasure and advantages of vision, we cannot but look upon it as one of the most admirable and important organs of the human frame. When we reflect, likewise, on the many painful and dangerous diseases it is liable to, arising as well from its necessary use, as from accidental causes; are we not justified in asserting, that whoever shall contribute towards preserving it from injury, restoring it from a diseased to a healthy state, or remedying any of the defects of sight, or still more, brings it from total blindness to sight again, will render a service by no means unacceptable, or important to mankind.

To be able, however, to perform any of these very essential services, it must be allowed, that an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of this wonderful organ; a clear conception of the doctrine of vision, and thorough acquaintance with the histories of the different diseases, and the most approved and successful methods of cure are indispensibly necessary. All this is to be hoped from a man who has made the diseases of the Eyes his particular study, which he has done, and still does, and has also studied at some of the most celebrated universities in Europe, under the greatest oculists, and his practised said science these twelve years past, with the greatest success.

He, therefore, takes the liberty of informing the public, that he intends to tarry here a short time, and will undertake the cure all diseases of the Eyes (if curable) on application being made to him at John Stall's, No. 29, North Third-street.

Should he find on examination of the patient, that his eyes are incurable, he will inform him candidly, as he never undertake a cure, without some probability of success.

Should any patients present themselves with Cataracts on their Eyes, who cannot be cured but by the operation (which he performs in a much lighter and more improved manner than heretofore practised) they shall be at liberty to bring any Doctor with them, in whose presence he will perform his operations.

His excellent EYE TINCTURE for preserving and strengthening weak Eyes seldom fails.—Such benefit to weak eyes have been received from it, that people who were obliged to use spectacles for a considerable time, by using this Tincture, three or four weeks have laid their spectacles away, and read without them.

june 14. *22wtf

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&f3tf

*** The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six month's subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.*

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *June* 5.

THE

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

Was celebrated in this City, yesterday, with an universal glow of patriotism, warm from the heart of every real American.

The President received the congratulations of the members of both houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments, Militia Officers, the Cincinnati, Clergy, and other citizens.

The military assembled on the occasion, consisted of some small detachments of a few of the militia companies, infantry and artillery, and of the whole body of the new raised volunteer corps in full uniform—These, with the several troops of horse, formed a most brilliant military procession.

From the center square the whole marched down High-street and passed in review of the President of the United States, the officers paying the proper marching salute. The President appeared greatly delighted with the exhibition, for it is but just to say that a finer body of men than the volunteer corps, and the cavalry of this city do not exist on the continent.

At noon a federal salute was fired by captain Guy's Artillery. The Bells of Christ Church were rung at intervals thro' the day.

The countenances of the citizens, immense crouds of whom were assembled, indicated that their *feelings* were peculiarly interested in the celebration of the natal day of their country.

—

The Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Grenadiers under the command of major Thomas L. Moore, yesterday made its first public appearance. After partaking a share in the duties of the parade, the corps marched out to Bush-Hill, where, at the close of a frugal repast, the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day: May its lustre never be obscured by mists from France, or its music be jarred by the crowing of the Gallic Cock.

2. The United States: May the shadow of her Eagle's wings cover her heroes in the heat of battle, and her talons rend their enemies in pieces.

3. "The Chief who now commands:" May his wisdom and firmness, under Providence, prove the rock of our defence.

[Drank standing, with 9 cheers.]

4. George Washington: the Saviour of his country [Nine cheers.]

5. The Government: Integrity its shield and Truth its motto—May it long mock the storms of faction, and the fierce assaults of foreign violence.

6. The American Fair: May the leap of ten thousand swords from their scabbards, to protect them, prove that the *spirit* of chivalry is not gone. [Three cheers.]

7. Jacobins. Confusion and infamy to the Jacobins, and repentance to their dupes of Europe and America.

8. The Opposition: May the man who dares to stop the machine of government, be crushed under its wheels.

9. The deep-ton'd thunder of the American navy: May it soon strike terror into our country's foes.

10. The army of the United States.

11. Pinckney and Marshall: Their voice was that of United America.

12. Macpherson's Blues, and the other volunteer corps: Unanimity our motto, and Independence our aim.

13. May the soil of our country become poisonous to traitors, and cease to nourish men animated by foreign predilections.

14. Our National Honor: Let it be impressed upon the minds of the people that on it depends our independence and prosperity.

15. Seventy-six and Ninety-eight, two rival æras in the age of glory.

A deputation from Capt. Morrell's Volunteer Greens who also dined at Bush-Hill, here entered the room, with the compliments and good wishes of their company, —which were most cordially reciprocated. The compliment was afterwards returned by a deputation of Grenadiers, by whom it was so arranged, that the two companies, at the same moment, trumpet sounding and drums beating, drank

16. Lieutenant-General GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following Song, composed and sung by a member of the Corps, was received with loud applause:

VERSE 1.

Come all Grenadiers let us join hand in hand,
And swear by our country most truly to stand;
Round the banners of liberty manfully range,
Resolved to preserve it unblemish'd by change.
And should our proud foes in their insults persist,
Their arts as their arms we will firmly resist.
For our glorious freedom we drew with our breath,
And with it we'll keep it unsullied till death.

VERSE 2.

Our cause truly noble, and honour our guide,
The defence of our country shall e'er be our pride,
Determined her dear independence to guard,
In her happiness only we'll seek our reward.
For her every labour endured will be sweet
For her every danger we'll cheerfully meet,
For our glorious freedom we drew with our breath
And with it we'll keep it unsullied till death.

VERSE 3.

From our fathers who gain'd it our freedom we hold
And it ne'er by their sons shall be cowardly sold.
To guard it our fortunes shall freely be spent
But to buy it, Columbians will ne'er give a cent.
Then let it by Frenchmen be well understood
That if we must purchase, our price is, our *blood*
For our glorious freedom we drew with our breath
And with it we'll keep it unsullied till death.

Several other original songs were sung, and the entertainment concluded amidst universal harmony and gratification.

At half past seven, the company took up their line of March, and at about eight reached their parade ground in the city.

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APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN PEIRCE, Commissioner of Loans for the State of New-Hampshire.

THOMAS MARTIN, Collector for the District of Portsmouth, in New Hampshire.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire.

HUGH GEORGE CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, master of a Revenue cutter.

—

The House of Representatives, met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, but adjourned at an early hour, without doing business.

—

Last Friday evening the subscription to the patriotic loan in Boston, amounted to 115 250 dollars.

—

The French have really succeeded in part of their designs against America;—that of exciting *divisions*; but they are divisions of soldiers, who swear to live free or die in the field.

One of Talleyrand's money ideas, is—"*The means which France possesses in this country*" What are those means? If they exist, ought they not to be ferreted from their lurking holes? Certainly they ought, and will be—No wonder our Frenchified Faction tremble at a *Sedition* bill. Shays and Day trembled when *Massachusetts* passed *Sedition bills* but the rebellion was instantly annihilated after they passed. *Col. Centinel.*

—

Governor Jay has issued a proclamation to convene the Legislature of New-York at Albany on the 9th August next.

—

MR. FENNO,

The facts stated in the annexed extract, are of unquestionable authenticity;—they are proper therefore for publication in your paper.

july 4, '98. CLAUDIUS.

—

"My residence in Paris, during the last winter, has enabled me to become acquainted with many facts of a general as well as particular nature, of which it may perhaps, be difficult to convince the people of this country, but which ought to be generally known.—An unwillingness to volunteer, upon occasions of this kind, has hitherto prevented me from giving them to the public.

It appears to me all-essential that the people of this country should understand the character and conduct of the pretended Americans who reside in France, and who have been principally instrumental in producing and inflicting the injuries against which we rise. These people (with a few exceptions of honorable and patriotic men) are the fugitives of America and the dregs and outlaws of Europe. I need not observe that they and their connections here have been the most active despoilers of our commerce—the most inveterate calumniators of our country and our government—nor that they have continually contradicted and embarrassed all our public missionaries except Mr. Monroe. During the last winter they have made the most indefatigable efforts to divide our Commissioners; they have every where and incessantly repeated that general Pinckney was a known aristocrat; that general Marshall had been burnt in effigy for his attachment to the British; and that Mr. Gerry was "*the Republican*" who had been sent to be over-ruled by the other two. When at length it was intimated that the Directory demanded a tribute of fifty millions, they instantly advocated the payment of it so unanimously, that I cannot even make the exception of some characters otherwise estimable and patriotic.—They proved by calculation, that the price of peace would be less than the expence of war; and I have heard some add, in a tone of exultation, that if we refused the payment now, we should be brought to it finally.

The aspersions of these people have extended not only to the government, but to whatever is most respectable among us. The vulgarity as well as virulence of this abuse may be judged of from a speech which I heard our Consul general make use of in company when speaking of the character of the first of *patriots* and of *men*.—"*General Washington,*" said he "*is the proudest man I ever saw, except one negro.*"

We have other consular characters in France of a similar cast—one of them has remained in office many months since judicial proofs were known of his covering French property by perjury and false consular certificates—I know not whether it be true that Mr. Monroe made a report in favor of this man.

The conduct of Thomas Paine deserves particular notice. He lives in the house of a journalist of note, who is usually the first to publish whatever appears hostile to our country. It was in the paper of this journalist that the President's last speech to Congress appeared, but wholly mutilated, and altered in such a manner, by additions and omissions, as to excite the indignation of the French and their government—the journalist complained that he could not insert the entire speech—yet he found room to insert at length, in French and English, a vapid mixture of prose and verse, written by Mr. Edward Church formerly of Boston, as a satire upon the President of the United States. About three days before I left Paris, the same paper, (see the Bien Informé, of about the 17th or 18th of March) contained a paragraph of a letter from this country beginning with these words, "*the French party in the United States increases more and more*"

Thus the French people, (but the people are nothing in France) are deceived continually.—To correct misrepresentation is impossible, since the press is under the absolute control of the government, and a journal that happens to contain any thing which they think exceptionable, is instantly silenced. One was suppressed for predicting in substance what has since happened to Switzerland.

Were I to pursue the subject of French liberty through all its details, the pursuit would lead me too far. I do not hesitate however to say, that the government is, both in appearance and effect, wholly military, and probably the most despotic that ever existed. The military are drawn out in force upon the most trifling occasions; and the people are very where accustomed to pass under drawn swords and files of bayonets. The conduct of the elections however will best explain the nature of the liberty there enjoyed.

In the first place the councils have been occupied during the winter past in taking away the right of voting and of citizenship from whole classes of persons to whom those rights are guaranteed by the constitution. The directory have been equally busy in changing the magistrates and civil officers chosen by the people—many communes have been put in a state of siege, and martial law declared—and the proclamations of the directory, ordained to be read in the primary assemblies, dictated to the people the kind of choice they were to make. Having been in several great communes immediately before the primary assemblies, I found that numerous arrestations had taken place of persons whose influence was feared—I presume this measure was taken throughout the republic. To fill up the measure of abuse the directory ordered the feast of the sovereignty of the people to be celebrated with unusual pomp the day before that sovereignty was to be insulted by the mockery of an election. These feasts consist in nothing but military parade, music, and the reading of discourses—and the only object of this was to assemble the military in the great towns and insure the election of *proper persons.*

If it be asked, what sentiments the French entertain towards us, I answer that the people in general take no interest in public affairs; and that the government view us with the most profound contempt.—When I left France, neither French nor Americans suspected that we dared to resist their pleasure; nor that we should hesitate to obey their will when once firmly pronounced.

Much has been said here of the corruption of the French government. This is a subject about which it is difficult to obtain direct proof, and of which I therefore speak with more caution. Certainly the persons who compose that government are either the most corrupt or the most injured of men; for never I believe was any government more generally detested. Almost all the people speak of them with contempt and abhorrence, when they have the opportunity of speaking freely. It is universally understood, that the most barefaced venality is practised at the directory and among the ministers. Instances of this have come to my knowledge.

To rise from such disgusting details, I consider France as the fairest and best portion of Europe—inexhaustable in national riches—swarming with a population, the greater part of which is profoundly ignorant, and implicitly obedient to whoever reigns in Paris. I consider that country as governed by the most perfectly organized and most despotic executive that ever existed. Harrassed by a rapid succession of revolutions, and borne down, under all of them, by the hand of power, the people sigh for nothing but peace and repose. But I repeat it the people are nothing in France. The government find an interest in keeping up foreign war; and even if they obtain peace abroad, the country will be agitated by domestic faction for many years, YET to come.

21st March, '98.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Lady Lilienshield, Arcaans, Hamburgh,
From the Fort, (84
Schr. George, Hacquin, St. Martin

CLEARED,

Brig Currier, M'Keever, Hamburgh

The Gen. Greene Cutter, Capt. Price, arrived yesterday from a cruise.

The Delaware sloop of War was at N. Castle yesterday, and expected to leave that place yesterday morning.

Charleston, June 25.

Arrived ship Cornelia Eleonora, Wulfecken, Bourdeaux, 60 days.

Several letters received on Saturday, by the ship Cornelia Eleonora, from Bourdeax, mention that every article of West-India produce, and tobacco, is very scarce and dear there. A cargo of upwards of 300 hogsheads of tobacco, which arrived from Philadelphia, was sold on board for 210 livres per hundred; in a few hours after, the purchaser was offered 10 per cent advance on his purchase. There was not a barrel of brown sugar at market; coffee was worth 3 livres (55 1-2 cents) per lb.

The English vessels of war had captured so many of the French privateers, and so many of the American vessels had been restored that were captured, and heavy costs adjudged against the captors, that the *armateurs*, or owners, were discouraged, and it was thought that privateering would be abandoned.

The English vessels do not interrupt American vessels going to France; they speak them, and permit them to proceed to their port of destination.

The reports at Bourdeaux, when capt. Wuffecken sailed, were, that gen. Buonaparte was at Brest; that 1,400 gun boats were collected there; that 50,000 men had already embarked; and that the descent on England would be attempted in 4 or 5 weeks after the 23d of April. Four hundred of the gun boats, it is said, were calculated to throw shells.

Verbal accounts, gathered from this vessel, say that the Toulon fleet, consisting of the Venetian vessels, and those which were in Toulon, had joined the fleet at Brest; that on their way, they had appeared off Madeira, where they destroyed a number of fishing vessels, and some English ships: that a number of French privateers had fallen in with 28 sail of Jamaica men, and captured the whole; six of the prizes had arrived at the Cordovan, when the Cornelia Eleonora left it.

American vessels were arriving and departing as usual; and there was no report or appearance of an immediate rupture with America.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK July 2.

There is at Quebec a sixty four gun ship, which we understand has been offered for sale to Government.

She was launched the 14th May last and is in complete sailing order, having her guns and water casks on board.

It is to be wished, that government perceiving the great service she may be of, *particularly as a defence to the port of New-York* and the delay attending the buildidg of vessels will be inclined to extend permission to the president to purchase said ship.

—

A Boston paper mentions that last Sunday week ten square rigged vessels sailed from that port—all carrying the Republicæ ultima ratio.

—

A letter just received in town from a gentlemnn in the Havannah, mentions that of 12 or 13 vessels that sailed together from New Orleans for the Havannah, only three of whom he was one, had escaped being captured by the British.

—

On the 4th June the Attorney General of Upper Canada, abtained leave to bring in a bill for preventing the mischief arising from the abuse in printing newspapears.

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COMMUNICATION.

FRIGATES.

We sincerely Congratulate our readers, that the citizens of New-York are at length rousing into action. The voluntary subscription for building frigates mounts to nearly 70,000 dollars. Altho we are as yet considerably behind Philadelphia, and the spirited town of Baltimore; yet we advance Dutchmen like with a slow, but a sure pace Baltimore has raised upwards of 60,000 dollars; and as our population is three times more numerou —the patriotism and high spirits of our citizens, will never suffer it to be told in the historic page, that they were out done by Baltimore, especially as we are infinitely more exposed.

FORTIFYING

On Thursday last the citizens began to break ground for fortifying the Battery. Every heart will heave a sigh to see the finest walk in the world destroyed. We must forego this, and every pecuniary consideration to save our liberties, and our violated Independence. Application having been made to all our citizens at their houses to contribute their voluntary labor, or pay at the rate of 10s. per day for raising fortifications.—It is said the Mayor, Col. Hamilton, and several of our principal characters have enrolled themselves to work personally —As there seems to be but one opinion throughout America, for standing vigorously, and to a man on our defence against any, and every hostile power; we are happy to add, there are few indeed who have refused to be enrolled to work or pay—and it is observed, that most of these few are ALIENS. * * *

[we trust our correspondent will not be displeased at the omission of his concluding remarks.]

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SALEM, June 22.

On Tuesday last arrived the ship Martha, capt. John Prince, from the Isle of France, having performed the voyage in 7 months and 12 days.

The Martha sailed from the Isle of France the first of April, and left there the ship President Adams, Miller, to sail in 10 days for Batavia, ship Huron, Brown, just arrived from Bourdeaux; sloop Juliet, Sherman, to sail in 4 days for Batavia.—Ship America, Newell, sailed for Hamburgh 28 of March.——June 13, lat. 32 N. long. 57, W. spoke brig Russell, Abeel, 12 days from New-York, bound to Hispaniola.——Juue 20, lat. 39, long. 63, 30, spoke a brig 12 days from Baltimore, for Hamburgh.——June 25, lat. 40, 35, long. 64, spoke schr. Franklin, 4 days from Boston, for Curracoa.

The ship Ulysses, capt. Josiah Orne, of this port for Batavia, and the Thomas Russell, of Boston, for Canton, sailed from hence on Tuesday each having 10 guns and 25 men.

The ship Friendship, capt. Israel Williams, of this port, from Batavia, is in at Portland, in 105 days.

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The Aurora of the 20th calls Mr. Gerry "the Patriotic Gerry." Let us remember this, for Bache must now give credit to what Mr. G. says and does.

—

NORFOLK, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Truxton, esq. to a friend in this town, dated on board the United States frigate Constellation, at sea 26 June.

"I am this moment discharging the pilot, distance from Cape Henry between three and four leagues. My care, good Sir, of your property in the fleet, while under my protection (you cannot, from our long acquaintance doubt,) May success attend your honorable pursuits in every undertaking as a merchant, and a speedy peace be the result of the efforts of our government to protect the trade of its oppressed citizens. My ship is fully manned and well equipped."

—

It must be highly gratifying to every American to reflect on the protection which will be afforded on this coast by the Constellation frigate; and too much praise cannot be given to her worthy commander for his indefatigable exertions in getting the ship to sea.

IMPORTED

In the ship Lady Lilienfchield, capt. Arcaans, from Hamburgh,

Brown Silefias
Platilles Royales
White Ticklenburghs
Dowlaffes
Stripes, Checks and Rolls

For Sale by the Subfcriber.

George Pennock.

july 5. 2awrf

To be Let,

A fmall airy Houfe,

In Germantown, at a low rent. Enquire of Mrs. Hand, in Prune ftreet july 5—3t

To be Sold,

A two ftory frame Houfe,

WITH the lot of ground thereto belonging, fituated on the weft fide of Fifth ftreet, between Lombard and South ftreets. The houfe is about 17 feet front; and the lot 32 feet in front and 90 feet deep, to an alley of 10 feet. The whole is clear of ground rent. For terms, apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
No. 82, South Front ftreet.

july 5 *d2w

REMOVAL.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. Notary Public and conveyancer, has removed his office from No. 61 Walnut Street, to No. 65 in the fame ftreet between Second and Dock-ftreets, where all inftruments in writing in either branch of bufinefs are drawn with care and difpatch. Real eftates bought and fold upon commiffion, and money procured upon loan on good real fecurity.

july 5. 3taw4w

Artilleriſts.

THE pattern of uniform agreed upon by the 6th Company of Artillery, may be feen at Capt Handle's, in Race ftreet, by the members or fuch perfons as they may employ; where an article of agreement is prepared for fuch as would wifh to unite in a contract for a number of fuits.

Capt. Handle, one of the committee appointed for the admiffion of new members, will receive applications from fuch citizens, of good moral character, as are defirous to join faid company.

JOHN WOODSIDE, Captain.

Light Infantry---Attention!

THE members of the *Federal Light Infantry Company*, attached to the 1ſt Regiment of Philadelphia County Militia, will

TAKE NOTICE.

That the Governor has been pleafed to commiffion the Officers for the faid Company; and that they have appointed Tuefdays and Fridays, at half paſt 4 o'clock in the morning, for parade. The members are requeſted to give their attendance accordingly.

Thoſe perſons who are inclined to join the ſaid Company, are requeſted to apply at No. 163, Vine-ſtreet; No 336, North Second ſtreet; or on the Parade.

N. B Good Muſic is provided.

june 19

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. 5

Attention! Cavalry

At a meeting of a number of citizens held at the houſe of William Ogden, for the purpoſe of raiſing a troop of Horſe (to be attached to Macpherſon's Blues) the following gentlemen were appointed an electing committee:

Robert Wharton	Pine-ſtreet Wharf
James Simmons	No 11 So. Fifth ſtreet
Jonathan Robeſon	Spruce-ſtreet Wharf
John R. Taylor	No 5 Church alley
Samuel Keith	297 So. Front-ſtreet
Spafford Drury	22 Arch-ſtreet
Henry Nixon	44 Pine-ſtreet

Thoſe gentlemen of the City and Liberties who are deſirous of becoming members of the ſame will apply at the houſe of either of the committee or at the houſe of Mr. William Ogden in Cheſnut ſtreet every Tueſday and Friday evening, where they will attend from 8 to 9 o'clock for that purpoſe.

june 27

* * * *The different printers of the city are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing.*

Lands for ſale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4. A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery county, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips by being part of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S. W. bounds of ſaid purchaſe and at the ſouthe'ly corner of ſaid townſhip containing by eſtimation about 561 acres.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſouthe'ly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Great patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1, in the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maſs of the ſub-diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3 57 acres.

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore grant by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general diviſion of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhips of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,886 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Anocoſtin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince Georgs's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 516 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 175 acres.

16. A tract of land wtih the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 236 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 inclusive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria, containing by patent 29 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798. 2aw

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Cheſnut treet.

February 2. 60dtf

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

HAS FOR SALE,
At No. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET,
A QUANTITY OF
Prime Aux-Cayes Molasses
Carolina Rice
Cod Fish, in hhds. and
A parcel of men's and womens Combs, assorted.
ALSO,
A few tons of Nicaragua Wood.
june 27 §3w

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,
Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta
A Quantity of Sugar.
West India Muscovado quality, which he offers for sale very low for cash or at 60 days.
HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
A variety of British Dry Goods,
which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.
june 5 dtf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.
White wine in half hhds.
Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi } Wines in Cases.
Red Skins
ALSO,
76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.
60,000 Bourbon do.
114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and
50 Hogsheads of Tobacco
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SAVAGE.
2 dtf

SEBASTIAN VOIGT,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 149, North Second-street, to Market, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, No. 173, where he carries on the above business in all its various branches.
He keeps as usual a general assortment of warranted watches.
june 25 d1m

FOR SALE,
800 pieces of Sail Cloth
10 tons of Sheet Lead
Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
june 15 §

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

LANDING,
At Walnut Street wharf, from the Brig SALLY, James Yardsley, master, from Port au Prince,
88 Hogsheads, 40 Tierces } Prime Sugar.
35 Hogsheads, 225 Bags } Coffee.
FOR SALE BY
Thomas & John Ketland.
WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
Ironmongery and Cutlery in packages
Guns assorted in cases
Queen's ware in crates
Claret in hhds and cases
Port wine of a superior quality in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
New-York and Boston Beef, &c.
june 16 §

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

ADVERTISEMENT.

DESERTED from a detachment under the command of captain Edward Miller, stationed at Spring Gardens.

June 3d, 1798—John M'Kissock, born in Ireland, county of Antrim; 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, pock marked, aged 28 years, speaks broad, inlisted by ensign Root, at New Brunswick, had on his full regimentals, stole a blanket when he went away, he is a drunkard and very assuming.

June 6th—James Crawford, born in Chester, State of Massachusetts, brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, five feet 11 inches in height, aged 24 years, by trade a blacksmith, had on his full regimentals and left his post when on sentry.—also,

Eliakim Stow, a prisoner, born in Symsbury, State of Connecticut, aged 36 years, black hair dark eyes and complexion, a repeated deserter, very assuming, writes a tolerable hand and is very talkative. Had on regimental shirt and overalls when he deserted the guard.

Whoever will apprehend the above deserters and return them to Spring Gardens in Philadelphia, or to any officer belonging to the United States or confine them in any goal and give notice so that they may be obtained shall have ten dollars reward for either of them, or thirty for the three and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD MILLER, captain
2d regiment of Infantry.

* * The different printers in the union are requested to insert the above.
june 11 §

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
may 2. 3tawtf

NOTICE.

JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphi, merchants, having assigned over certain lands, book-debts, specialties, &c. &c. to the subscribers, for the benefit of those creditors who have claims against them prior to the year 1797, that have or shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date thereof (28th May, 1798) THEREFORE,

All persons who are indebted to said estate, for debts contracted before the month of June, 1797, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street—in failure whereof, actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as be not immediately discharged.

John Travis,
John Waddington, } Assignees.
James Taylor,
june 27 mwfs1S

An Anchor found.

ABOUT three miles below the Cross Ledge, a buoy was discovered on the eastern side of the channel, which, on being weighed, brought up an anchor of about 500 wt. without a cable to it. There is no weight stamped on the anchor, nor any mark on the buoy or anchor stock. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, on board the schooner Mahala, at Levi Hollingsworth's wharf, and paying reasonable charges and expences, shall have it again.

ARTHUR ROBBINS,
Captain of the Schooner.

N. B. The Anchor will be left with Levi Hollingsworth & Son, in conformity to the act of the State Legislature in such cases provided.
june 27 taw2m

A liberal price will be given
For a Negroor Mulatto boy about ten or twelve years old: he will be emancipated when twenty eight years of age——A line left at this office for A. B. will be duly attended to.
june 27 *2t

Millenery Room,

136, Market street,
MISS CHRYSTAL,
INFORMS her friends, that she has received by the late arrivals from Europe, her usual supply of the very latest fashions in MILLENERY, &c. with a great variety of Straw, Leghorn, and Chip HATS and BONNETS, of the newest shapes, which will be opened this day.
june 11 20

NOTICE,

THE Owners or Consignees of vessels performing quarantine are to take notice that a cart arrives from the Hospital at the Health-Office at 7 o'clock and leaves it by 9 every morning (Sundays excepted) such supplies as are to be forwarded to vessels are desired to be sent to the Health Office before the hour of nine.
june 8 §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,
Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emertics
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of
Madras Handkerchiefs
Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER
Mordecai Lewis.
may 25. 2w 2aw2w

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S *DISCOURSE,*
Delivered on the late National FAST Day.
Is just Published, by
JAMES WATTERS, & Co.
And may also be had of the principal booksellers.
The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE
With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal booksellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somervill New-York—A few copies of the Dispatche may be had separate.
may 25 eodtf

The following Certificates
OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.
Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.
2aw3m

LOST,
ON THE FOURTH INSTANT.
A NOTE OF HAND, George Pennock, to J. Dorsey, and S. M. Fox, which fell due on that day and was duly paid. The Bank receipt is on it, therefore it is useless to any other than the owner. The parties will be oblige to any person who shall return it.
june 8 3taw3w

Brown Stout.

50 casks BROWN STOUT, of 6 and 7 doz. each,
Just received per capt Joyce, and for sale by
Benjamin W. Morris.
LIKEWISE,
200 cases CLARET, of the very first quality.
june 9. mw3ht

Ephraim Clark,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
Corner of Front and Market Street.
WHERE he is just opening a very extensive supply of clock dials, cast brass, bells, forged work and pinions, pumice stone and emery, sheet brass, hard and bench vices, witch and clock pliers, large and small files, shoe and knee chapes, chains, seals and keys, gold, gilt and silver watches, spring and weight clocks.
june 12 tu&stf

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET
AN ADDRESS
To the People of Maryland,
ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

Cotton

Cocoa
Anatto Dye, or
Rocoa
Just arrived, per the schooner Three Sisters, William Shallcross, master, from Cayenne,
AND FOR SALE AT
No. 22, Little Water-street, by
JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.
june 20 §

Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
ASSORTED IN TRUNKS.
LADIES and Gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose, received by the Adriana, from London, and will be sold very low, for cash or good notes, at
27, *North Third-street.*
june 20. eod wsm2w

NOW LANDING,
From on board the ship Four Friends, and for sale at the Stores of
JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
A cargo of Havanna Molasses.
june 13 §

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva
FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.
may 26. §4w

WANTED,

AN Overseer, who is capable of taking the entire management of a Farm, consisting of 150 acres, within 4½ miles of the city: he must be well recommended for honesty and sobriety, and possess a complete knowledge of farming—a good stone house will be appropriated for his dwelling.

WANTED ALSO,
A Dairy Woman, to take care of 6 or 8 cows and to do other work—Enquire of the Printer.
june 28 d1w

FOR SALE,
A neat Coachee,
WITH Venetian blinds and glasses, plated harness, all in complete order, and little worse than new.
—ALSO—
A pair of gentle Bay Horses
may be had at a moderate rate.
Apply at No. 52, South Second street.
june 23 d7t

OX BEEF.
100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.
WINES.
35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.
For Sale by
John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.
may 4 eodtf

FOR SALE,
At the Store of JESSE & ROBERT WALN,
On Spruce street Wharf,
Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks
Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter casks
And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine
may 16. eotf

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16 §

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals will be received for a Collector of the Poor Tax of the present year for the City of Philadelphia—one for the Northern Liberties and one for the District of Southwark who will be required to give such security as shall be approved of by the Board of Guardians.

Any person desirous of having either of the above appointments is requested to bring forward the names of his securities on or before Wednesday next the 27th inst. to
Edward Shoemaker,
127 Market-street.
june 21. d2w

JUST RECEIVED,
By the ADRIANA from London,
And for sale at this Office.
A few copies, in French, of a work entitled,—"Histoire de l'administration des finances de la Republique Francaise, pend nt l'annee 1796. Par Sir Francis d'Ivernois."

Also,
A few copies of another production of the same writer, entitled,
"Tableau historique et politique de l'administration de la Republique Francaise pendant l'annee 1797, des causes qui ont amene la Revolution du 4 Septembre, et de ses Resultats."
june 25

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river; and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

For Boston,
THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,
Now lying at Chesnut-street Wharf,
JOHN P. CASWELL, master.
A new vessel, 100 Tons Burthen, fitted as a Packet, and has excellent accomodations for passengers——For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
Joseph Anthony & Co.
june 29 eod3t

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE SHIP

LIBERTY,
CAPTAIN BRAY.
A regular trader, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged;—will sail on or about the 10th of next month. For terms apply at No. 74, North Front street, or to
Ross & Simson
june 25 §

For London,
THE BARQUE

ADRIANA.
SHE is now ready to take in, and will sail in a short time, having part of her cargo engaged.—For freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the subscribers, or on board the vessel at Clifford's wharf.
Knox, Henderson, & Co.
No. 46, North Front-street.
Who have for Sale,
A Handsome Assortment of the most
Fashionable Goods,
Imported in the Adriana, captain Lee, from London, lately arrived, under convoy.
june 23 §

For Hamburgh,
The fast sailing SHIP

Little Martha,
A staunch, good vessel, in complete order; has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and will sail with all possible expedition. For Freight, apply to
Joseph Anthony & Co.
june 22. §

FOR LONDON,
The copper bottomed SHIP

SALLY,
Captain Lockyer.
A considerable part of her cargo is already engaged;—to sail with all convenient speed——For terms apply to *ROSS & SIMSON,*
No. 121, South Front-street.
june 13 §

LANDING,
At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,
Claret in hogsheads and in cases of SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Brandy in Pipes,
FOR SALE,
Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,
With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.
may 29 §

James C. & Saml. W. Fisher,
No. 13 ARCH-STREET,
Have for Sale
200 Casks best refined Salt Petre
Best London Window Glass from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glass Ware in Casks assorted consisting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets, &c.
ALSO,
A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.
june 27 3awtf

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 370 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

FOR SALE,
Two three story Brick Houses
With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
50 Chests of Prime Teas,
CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madrass Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutestrings, Sarinets, Persians, &c. &c. of different colors.
ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*
5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese
in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.
T. B. Freeman,
No. 39 South Front-street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water-street.
may 30. tuffst

Bank of North America,
June 30th, 1798.
AT a meeting of the Directors, it was agreed to declare a Dividend of Six per Cent: for the half year ending this day—which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives at any time after the tenth day of July. *By order of the Board,*
JOHN NIXON, President.
june 30 dt11jy

NOTICE—That the first Tuesday of August next, is appointed for the hearing before a Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this State, providing for the relief of insolvent debtors, having at June term last presented my petition, with a schedule annexed, of all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, rights, and credits, to be assigned for the use of my creditors.
WILLIAM WUSTHOFF.
june 30.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
march 27. 2awtf 1y

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS:

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayugaferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high, and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones, and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Geneseee stateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

President's Messages to Congress
THE 3d of the 5th, 10th and 21st of June inst also of the 3d April, and 4th of May last, may be had at the Office of the Editor.